

THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN

Report of
**69th ANNUAL
CONVENTION**

Pages 13 - 22



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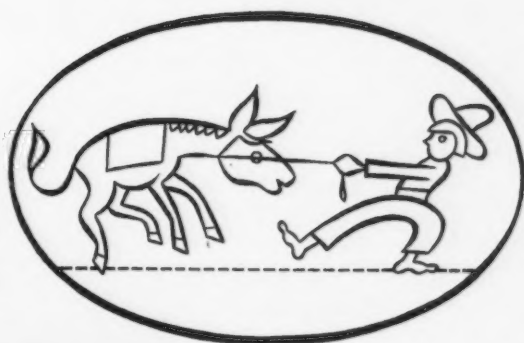
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THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN

JULY-AUGUST, 1957

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President's Message



I am happy and proud to serve as President of the California State Veterinary Medical Association. Our Association has grown tremendously in number of members and in the scope of its activities. Our officers the past year, led by Dr. A. Mack Scott, did an excellent job in a difficult year. Dr. Scott and his staff of officers had many extra worries with legislative problems as well as the routine business of the group and the management of two excellent meetings. I hope with the help of our able secretary to keep up the good work.

Our main problems this year will be the re-organization under our new by-laws which were passed at the June meeting, and planning for better preparedness to cope with legislative problems next year.

The Executive Committee is continuing work on future planning for the Association. Some projects are complete and will be carried out as soon as we are financially able.

I hope I will have the support of every one of you this year. If any of you have any ideas at any time that you feel will help our organization please feel free to present them to me or the executive committee. We are eager to make this a big association year.

FRED B. WALKER, JR., D.V.M.

Report of the Sixty-ninth Annual Convention of the California State Veterinary Medical Association

All who have passed along Highway 101 just south of Santa Barbara have been attracted by the blue roofs of the Miramar Hotel and the gay beach umbrellas around the swimming pool on the lawn. Behind the hotel is the beach and ocean, and both cottages and rooms were available at what is a reasonable price for such facilities.

The meeting rooms were adequate in size, and the exhibit room in the convention hall was spacious and well arranged.

Attendance was in excess of 400. Those who came had a grand time, and learned a good many useful things; those who stayed away lost a good deal not only for themselves but for the Association.

Monday Afternoon

GENERAL SESSION

The 69th meeting of the California State Veterinary Medical Association was opened at 2:10 p.m. by President Scott. After the invocation by Father Joel Scott, O.F.M. (from the Old Mission), the popular Floyd Bohnett, newly elected mayor of Santa Barbara, extended a very gracious welcome, brief and cordial. President Scott responded, remarking that we have had several meetings in Santa Barbara, and enjoyed them all. He also spoke with pride of the fine showing our members have made nationally, with special reference to the San Antonio meeting of the AVMA and the recent AAHA meeting at San Francisco. He praised the fine work of the local committee, headed by Dr. Ward.

The first speaker, Dr. Glen Dunlap, Vice-President of Production and Research for Haver-Lockhart in Kansas City, spoke on recent trends in rabies vaccine, remarking that there has been more of a landslide than a trend towards the chick-embryo vaccine.

Trends in Rabies Immunization

GLEN L. DUNLAP, D.V.M.

*Vice-President, Production-Research,
Haver-Lockhart Laboratories, Kansas City, Mo.*

As the years pass by and more information is gained, the use of chick-embryo rabies vaccine is becoming more widely accepted in rabies prevention programs. With the use of this new vaccine many communities are permitting an extension of the inoculation period from an annual basis to two, three, or even four years.

The production figures for rabies vaccine show that more vaccine of the chick-embryo type is being produced than of phenolized vaccine.

The safety of the product for dogs has been well established. It is estimated that between 8 and 10 million dogs have been inoculated

with this vaccine. The safety of the product for animals other than dogs has not been established. The chick-embryo rabies vaccine now produced for use in dogs should not be used for cattle or for descended pet skunks. Its use in cats is being permitted in some states.

In answer to questions, Dr. Dunlap said that for small dogs, less diluent may be used (1.5 cc.), giving the same dose in less volume. He explained that the vaccine is necessarily a thick suspension, since it is the sediment that immunizes and not the supernatant fluid.

The next speaker was Dr. Kenneth G. McKay, Extension Veterinarian of the University of California. A résumé of his tape recordings will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Veterinary Public Relations Scripts

KENNETH G. MCKAY, D.V.M.

Extension Veterinarian, University of California, Davis

At this time I wish to express my appreciation to the members of the Program Committee for the opportunity to summarize the veterinary public relations scripts.

Dean Jasper, of the School of Veterinary Medicine, invited me to take the leadership of this project on the Davis campus. I invited George F. Hafer, the Agricultural Extension Service information specialist, on radio and television, to assist me in getting "tape" that would be acceptable to radio stations and that would be a credit to the veterinary profession.

To Dean Jasper, Mr. Hafer, the faculty of the School of Veterinary Medicine; Dr. E. F. Chastain, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Livestock Disease Control; Dr. C. L. Gooding, Veterinarian-in-Charge Animal Disease Eradication Branch of ARS-USDA, Sacramento Station; and finally to my colleague, Dr. A. S. Rosenwald, Extension Poultry Pathologist of the University of California, I wish to acknowledge my appreciation for their cooperation.

The "tapes" will be made available to the Secretary of the California State Veterinary Medical Association for reproduction and distribution. The Agricultural Extension Service will mimeograph the interviews and make them available on a county level to our staff responsible for livestock projects and who also have radio commitments at the county level.

Corticosteroids in Veterinary Practice

Dr. W. G. Robertson, Schering endocrinologist, began his talk by emphasizing the fact that these hormones are not cure-alls although they are useful in a variety of ailments. Animals under stress show an increase in corticoids in the bloodstream; since liver function is decreased, the increase is due partly to lack of inactivation of the hormones and not entirely to an increase in output. After the initial

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rise, the adrenal gland stops production, and the level drops to below normal.

It is known that these hormones are anti-inflammatory and that they are a boon to arthritis sufferers. They are also useful in infectious conditions when given in conjunction with a suitable antibiotic. In foot rot, for example, you treat both the infection and the inflammation simultaneously. The same system applies in pneumonia of cattle. However, to give the hormone without the antibiotic would be disastrous. The gluco-corticoids also attack connective tissue, so they are useful in such diseases as mastitis to prevent overgrowth of connective tissue.

It has been determined that the uptake from blood of cattle is very rapid for the first five minutes and then the hormone is gradually eliminated within the next hour. The distribution factor is 57% of the body weight, regardless of the dose. This means that a 1000-lb. animal takes up about 85 mg. of an intravenous dose, and any excess given is wasted. If you want to give more than this, you can give it in split doses twelve hours apart, or in three doses eight hours apart.

The uptake in dogs has not been determined, but 10 to 20 mg. would probably be suitable for a 25-lb. dog; here again it should be given in split doses.

One often hears that giving cortical hormones depresses the adrenal cortex, but there seems to be no evidence for this. Dogs given 25 to 50 mg. daily for two years had absolutely normal adrenals so far as could be determined.

Uptake is slower when injected intramuscularly, but not much slower. A long-acting form, such as is available for progesterone, has been impossible to produce so far for systemic effect one dose is short-acting. For local use, as for arthritis, the acetylated form will stay put, with practically no systemic effect.

One listener reported that he believed a course of this therapy had caused rapid aging in some of his patients. Dr. Robertson was interested and said he had no evidence to corroborate this observation; the Thorne group had found a definite change in production of steroids with advancing age, but had not noted that the hormone caused aging. A two-year course did cause some abnormal obesity, more water in the tissues, and negative nitrogen balance, but these dogs had a high dose over an extremely long period of time.

Business Meeting

The meeting was opened by President Scott at 4:25 p.m. We learned that 100% of the graduating class had been signed up by Mr. Travers, and the membership stands at present at 1078. Life membership was conferred on Dr. J. F. Ast of San Mateo and Dr. Clarence D. Hoover of Stockton.

Dr. Collinson reported on Senate Bill 1461,

the rabies bill, and Bill 3910 on pregnancy diagnosis. This bill was killed in committee; the others passed both houses and were on the Governor's desk.

Dr. Zontine spoke concerning the new constitution and by-laws, which were then adopted unanimously.

The new gold life-membership cards were passed out to the life members present. The new officers were then elected: Dr. Walker, president; Dr. Stowe, Dr. Ozanian and Dr. Braun, vice-presidents; Dr. Cope, treasurer; and Dr. Houchin, Member at Large of the Executive Committee. Dr. Collinson was also nominated for this office, but he gracefully withdrew his name and won a standing ovation. The new officers were installed by Dr. George Hart.

Dr. Scott announced that the 1958 meeting will be held at San Jose and that invitations for 1959 will be considered at the January meeting.

The local committee was honored for its work in making the meeting a success, and Dr. Scott received a special standing applause for his years of good work for the Association. The meeting adjourned at 6:20 p.m.

Tuesday Morning

SESSION ON PETS

Indwelling Catheterization for the Relief of Feline Cystitis

Dr. Harold Burroughs of Van Nuys told his method of relieving obstructive cystitis in the cat. This condition occurs only in the male (altered or not) and is largely due to spasm of the urethra. There is also atony of the bladder, acute cystitis with pain, and products of inflammation. Calculi are rarely present. Systemic drugs, including antispasmodics, rarely relieve the spasm. He has tried many local anesthetics, the most potent being most satisfactory, and has settled on Pitman-Moore's Diclon. The action appears in seconds and lasts eight to twelve hours. He uses atropine or scopolamine followed by Surital for inserting the catheter. First, a blunt $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch, 20-gauge needle is inserted into the urethra and steady pressure on the plunger for thirty seconds to a few minutes will clear the passage; urine then flows. Polyethylene tubing (5 to 6 inches long) with a 20-gauge bore is inserted well into the bladder and allowed to protrude a quarter inch out of the penis. It is sutured in place well back from the tip, with the knot on the dorsal side. Zephiran 1:5000 is used to wash the bladder if inflammatory products are present in quantity. When the return flow is clear, 5 cc. Diclon is injected and this is repeated twice daily. Penicillin is used as indicated, and if inflammatory products accumulate, lavage is used freely. The catheter is not

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Executive Committee, CSVMA. Standing, left to right: Dr. Charles H. Ozanian, Dr. Fred B. Walker, Jr., Dr. A. Mack Scott, Dr. Ernest H. Houchin. Front row: Dr. Richard L. Stowe, Dr. Russell P. Cope and Dr. E. R. Braun.

removed until the urine is crystal clear, there is no albumin, and no spasm. There is no dribbling of urine after the first or second day. If the condition is fully relieved it is less likely to recur.

The next speaker was Dr. Knowles of Miami. He advised using one tranquilizer, knowing it thoroughly, rather than a dozen, since they all differ in effect.

Tranquilizers—Versatile Servants

JACK O. KNOWLES, V.M.D.
Practitioner, Miami, Florida

Tranquilizers are a new group of drugs which are proving very valuable to veterinarians. They serve as a means of "chemical restraint" and will facilitate the management of patients who either are refractory or who must undergo difficult or uncomfortable treatment. They are useful in instances such as restraint for x-ray therapy, tooth cleaning, throat examination, etc.

These drugs also play an important part as adjuncts to anesthesia, some of them serving to relax animals prior to anesthesia. Some of them actually potentiate barbiturates and are being used as part of the total anesthetic procedure.

There are several excellent tranquilizers, each having specific properties that makes it

most useful in certain particular classes of therapy. These will be outlined and discussed.

The next speaker was Dr. Banks, Professor of Veterinary Radiology at Texas A & M. He showed a series of very clear radiographs in which the differentiation of malignant from non-malignant lesions was excellent.

When animals are presented to the practitioner showing evidence of skeletal involvement, a radiogram is commonly made. The problem to a practitioner is first: What is the diagnosis?

A number of conditions are depicted by the radiographs. They are considered to be typical of both malignant and non-malignant skeletal involvements. It is felt that by noting the radiographic lesions along with history and clinical examination, a diagnosis can frequently be made.

Dr. Simpson of Lederle then gave a review of the literature on leptospirosis. Dihydrostreptomycin and tetracyclines are still the best drugs for treatment, and sanitation the best preventive.

SESSION ON LIVESTOCK

Dr. Barsaleau's excellent presentation on the advantages of large-animal clinics will be published in a future issue.

Dr. Casselberry, Veterinary Medical Direc-

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tor of Cutter Laboratories, then discussed the Sterne vaccine for anthrax.

Newer Aspects of Anthrax Immunization

N. H. CASSELBERRY, D.V.M.

*Veterinary Medical Director, Cutter Laboratories,
Berkeley, Calif.*

In the evolution of anthrax vaccines, following Pasteur's original attenuation of the anthrax organisms to 1 and 2 vaccine attenuations, field evaluation in this country over a period of years has indicated the apparent necessity of more virulent 3 and 4 spore vaccines, rendered safe by adsorbents such as aluminum hydroxide and irritants such as saponin, or by injection intradermally, or administration of serum simultaneously. These vaccines have been quite satisfactory for cattle but have presented some problems in immunization of highly susceptible sheep and horses, particularly in hot weather, and are quite unsafe for immunization of goats.

The ideal immunizing agent from the safety standpoint would, of course, be an inactivated one but such products have not been sufficiently immunogenic. However, the South African experience, after mass use of a vaccine prepared from their nonencapsulated, avirulent, Sterne Strain vaccine, has indicated such a product to be safe for all domestic farm animals and capable of producing a high degree of immunity in known bad exposure areas. For the past two years, the South African type vaccine, prepared from their nonencapsulated, avirulent culture, has been available in the United States. Wide use in known bad areas confirms the South African experience and indicates it to be a highly effective anthrax vaccine. Both laboratory and field experiences indicate prompt immune response to vaccination with a protective immunity in about seven days. In addition to being found a safe and highly effective vaccine for protecting cattle, it has been found safe for immunization of sheep even during hot weather. It also appears safe for horses, but swellings of varying degree have been observed at the injection site. The only excessive reaction from vaccination has occurred in Shetland ponies and was evidenced by severe swellings in a few individuals; and that reaction was deemed due to the irritating action of the saponin used as an adjuvant in the product.

The paper of Mr. Bramhall, Assistant Ventura County Farm Adviser, brought us up to date on the ever-present problem of molybdenum poisoning.

Molybdenum Poisoning in Livestock

ERVIN L. BRAMHALL

Assistant Ventura County Farm Adviser, Ventura

First discerned in England in 1938, molybdenum poisoning of sheep and cattle through

forage on pastures containing a high mineral molybdenum has since been found in several states in America and specifically in California in the following counties: Madera, King, Fresno, Kern, Santa Barbara, Riverside, Ventura, and Los Angeles.

Legume plants seem to take up more of the heavy element from the soil than grasses both on irrigated as well as range pasture, in varying degrees, depending on the species of the legume plant.

Ten to twenty parts per million constitute a state of toxicity to develop in cattle the symptoms of diarrhea, stiffness, change in hair color, loss of weight, and death. The two latter symptoms are usually more severe in growing stock. Dairy cattle, with no other visible symptoms, may show a reduction in milk production.

Testing for molybdenum content should be made from plants that are lush and in the fast growing stage.

Treatment procedure is the feeding of copper sulfate in:

- (1) drinking water
- (2) salt mixture
- (3) mixing it in feed, taking care that in so doing, the animals involved do not consume more than $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 gram per head per day in the total daily mix.

It was a pleasure to have with us again the Chairman of the Department of Clinical Medicine and Surgery at Pullman, Dr. Ott. The first of his presentations closed the morning livestock session.

Equine Radiology—Diagnosis and Therapy

RICHARD L. OTT, D.V.M.

*Chairman, Department of Clinical Medicine and Surgery,
State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.*

Safety is the factor of prime importance in any discussion of this subject. Radiological safety might be defined as that subject which most veterinarians understand but which a large proportion ignore. Safety features, including not only the well-known leaded apron and gloves but also machine filters and personnel monitoring service to determine rate of exposure, must be stressed in equine practice.

Equine diagnostic roentgenology can be efficiently and safely performed with a minimum of equipment and a maximum of common sense. A few simple rules must be observed. A tentative diagnosis is essential so that the patient may be properly positioned. Cassette holders can be easily constructed and should be used. They not only eliminate a great deal of unnecessary film motion but also add greatly to the safety of the operation. The arithmetic of film exposure and development is a simple procedure once the proper position

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has been determined. The most promising, recent development for the equine practitioner is the use of polaroid film.

Radiological therapy is, for the most part, best left in the hands of a few experts; however, the general practitioner must keep abreast with the developments in this field. He should understand the reasons for radiological therapy and what it can be expected to do. He should also understand the basis of radiological dosage—the idea of quantity and quality.

Radiology, sensibly and properly applied, can be of great service in equine practice. The danger in this field must not be underestimated.

Question and Answer Luncheon

As is usual, this feature attraction drew a large number of practitioners. Dr. Ozanian took over as moderator after Dr. Crundwell had been called away on an emergency. There were no written questions this time, and the session was entirely *ad lib*. A compressed version of the information brought out follows.

Leptospirosis, Dr. Simpson. Q. What is the dose of dihydrostreptomycin?

A. 20 mg/kg/day, in divided doses, preferably three. This will eliminate the leptospiroemia and leptospiruria. Tetracycline is used in the same dose.

Q. How long do you treat the dog?

A. Advise treating for three days.

Q. What about cases diagnosed as leptospirosis that can't be transmitted to other dogs? (How many dogs and how was the contamination done?) The sick dog was put in the run first, other dogs followed, walking in the urine. Some urine was put in the drinking water. Have understood that a rodent was always involved.

A. One case on the basis of clinical evidence is not an experiment. *Icterohemorrhagiae* is spread by the rat and mouse, but *canicola*, which is 90% of the cases in dogs, is transmitted only by dogs and not carried by rodents.

Q. What is the duration of vaccination?

A. Don't know; hope to find out when the new research plant at Pearl River is finished. Now we advise revaccination every year.

Q. What is the age incidence?

A. Primarily in dogs over six months old, and in four males to one female. Older animals are generally thought to be more susceptible.

Q. What is the incidence of Weil's disease?

A. Don't know; about 600 in five years from 1946 to 1957. There is a write-up by Rosenberg in the *AMA Journal*.

Dr. McInnes: We have found the odor pathognomonic, and that males are much more

susceptible, probably because they are more nosy.

Dr. Simpson: Similar odors of uremia and decomposing blood in the mouth, and the decomposing blood and bile in the vomitus occur with other diseases. The uremia odor comes late in the disease.

Tranquilizers, Dr. Knowles. Q. You said there are a variety of results with tranquilizers in different dogs, and the individual dose varies. Will the dose vary also in the same dog at different times?

A. You use less intravenously than by mouth, maybe 75 to 80% of the dose.

Q. Do you use tranquilizers routinely in shock, caesarean or toxic endometritis?

A. It is used for preanesthetic before barbiturates, but we don't use barbiturates in caesareans. We use something like the tranquilizer and then local anesthesia. The same is true for endometritis. We don't use general anesthesia in debilitated patients. We use it before barbiturates in extensive surgery, as of the chest, but not just to prevent shock. Shock prevention is merely the latest published use.

Q. Will they pass the placental barrier?

A. No, barbiturates do but not tranquilizers.

Q. Will they pass through the milk of a nursing bitch?

A. Probably not, or not enough to matter. They are very safe, the lethal dose is about 100 times the therapeutic dose. *Time* says that Carnation uses Miltown.

(Comment: how contented can they get?)

Q. There are lots of kinds; is any one preferred for general use?

A. Prefer the one with which you are most familiar. There are 10 or 15 good ones. Choose one and learn it thoroughly. Try to get one without any sedative effect. You don't need a dozen of them.

Radiography, Dr. Ott. Q. What is the technic of radiographing the stifle joint of a horse where damage to the fibula is suspected.

A. Ordinarily, we use almost a straight lateral beam aiming from posterior to anterior, facing the beam slightly behind and left to put the patella slightly out from the distal end of the femur. For seeing the fibula, reverse the beam. The joint will be distorted. In the bovine there is, as in the dog, trouble with erosion of the meniscus. Operation is unsatisfactory because they put weight on it immediately. The erosion will not show on the radiograph. It is often referred to as fracture of the tibia. The joint gives on pressure.

Q. What about the camera unit?

A. The unit in operation is handled through the Picker group. It will be two or three years

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before the cost is low enough to be practical.

Dr. Thom: It costs about \$1,200, and the cassettes about \$12 to \$15 at present.

General. Q. What is a successful treatment for ear mites?

A. (various sources) Paloderm, Warren-Teed, every five days. . . . NL solution was recommended to me and I have used it for two or three years. . . . Just a detergent is good, it kills them. . . . They just go on scratching.

Q. Is there a vaccine for psittacosis? I heard a rumor one was made in Berkeley.

Dr. Casselberry: No, there is none. Probably the rumor refers to a possible agglutinating agent for diagnosis. Tetracycline in oil is used to treat psittacosis. An impregnated feed is being tested but is not on the market.

Q. We hear a lot about the abomasum displaced to the left under the rumen, but never see any.

Dr. Ozanian: I'd like to know about that too.

Dr. Ott: This condition was diagnosed on the coast of Washington, but when they brought one over it wasn't present. Don't know where these are being seen. There is an increasing number of impactions, but no displacements.

Dr. Ozanian: There is supposed to be a different type of regurgitation.

Dr. Twohig: In a phone conversation with Dr. Karl Meyer, he said that 80% of all parakeets and canaries with respiratory trouble have psittacosis. To determine if the bird has to be sacrificed. It costs \$9 to run the test. It is transmitted by the dust of the feathers and the droppings. One should buy from a certified aviary.

Q. How long does the Sterne vaccine for anthrax last, and how about using it in hot areas, and to what extent is serum useful, if at all, in an outbreak?

Dr. Casselberry: They are protected for seven and a half months. It has been used where they were in the habit of using No. 2 vaccine; there we would recommend two doses of Sterne vaccine. It has not been used extensively as other types, but was used selectively and without any trouble. Serum is probably as acceptable as with any spore vaccine. In an explosive outbreak, simultaneous serum would be indicated. In a sporadic outbreak you might choose to gamble and vaccinate only, treating cases as they occurred; you would have to watch them carefully.

Tuesday Afternoon

SESSION ON PETS

The afternoon session began with Dr. Ott's second paper.

Canine Orthopedic Surgery

RICHARD L. OTT, D.V.M.

Chairman, Department of Clinical Medicine and Surgery, State College of Washington, Pullman, Wash.

Orthopedic surgery has advanced tremendously in the years following the development of the Stader external fixation splint. Surgical invasion of joints, prosthetic replacements for parts of joints, laminectomies and hemilaminectomies are but a few of the operations which, if not commonplace, are being performed rather often today. In addition, many new techniques in orthopedic surgery are being reported in the current veterinary literature.

It might seem that more time should be devoted to teaching "procedures" and less time to the teaching of the basic principles of surgery. Nothing could be farther from the truth. A veterinarian, with a good knowledge of anatomy and physiology, who adheres to sound surgical principles, can adapt to changing techniques where such change is advantageous.

The fallacy of attempting orthopedic procedures without a basic understanding of anatomy and physiology can best be illustrated by examining a few slides of case histories. Often the procedure may be faultlessly performed, but the operation is a failure because the surgeon did not understand the function of the part. Abuse of basic surgical principles in orthopedics leads to bone or joint infection. Procedures in orthopedics should be simple enough to lend themselves easily to aseptic technique.

Fenestration and hemilaminectomy in the treatment of intervertebral disc protrusion are examples of problems currently being evaluated. These operations are not difficult; however, there are many questions to be answered. The problems will be solved by those who understand both physiology and aseptic surgery.

Dr. Albrecht from Colorado then gave a presentation on the Fromm Distemperoid virus.

SESSION ON LIVESTOCK

Dr. Banks' presentation on the use of radioactive cobalt was followed by an animated discussion of the hazard to the operator. It was agreed that the risk involved in handling radioactive cobalt was considerable. Dr. Banks thought that at some future date it might be possible to activate the material after it has been implanted, rather than before, which would be much safer.

The Use of Radioactive Cobalt in Treating Ocular Carcinoma in Cattle

W. C. BANKS, D.V.M.

Professor of Veterinary Radiology, Texas A & M, College Station, Texas

This discussion includes a number of color slides.

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Ocular carcinoma in cattle is a fairly common condition in the Southwest. The cause has not been established, but it is felt by many that it is probably a combination of factors including considerable exposure to the sun, non-pigmentation around the eyelids, initiating infection or chronic irritation and finally a predisposition toward the malignancy.

The type of cancer usually found on biopsy is a grade I or grade II squamous cell carcinoma. Treatment consists of implanting radioactive cobalt needles into the neoplasm until approximately 8,000 roentgens have been delivered. The results have been good and sterilization of these selected tumors has been obtained in at least 85% of the cases treated. It must be noted that these were selected cases.

Barbecue

Eleven busses transported more than 400 doctors, their wives and families to Los Rancheros Visitadores, in the hills above Santa Barbara for El Presidente Barbecue on Tuesday evening.



Above: "She stole the show!" Jean Ellen Jasper, 2½-year-old daughter of Dean and Mrs. Donald E. Jasper, could not refrain from doing a solo at the Barbecue.

Right: Some of the 437 who attended the Barbecue at Los Rancheros Visitadores.



Dr. Victor Ward and his capable committee—all attired in colorful Spanish costumes—made this event easily the outstanding highlight of the meeting.

The awarding of golf trophies was followed by the presentation of a gavel from Dr. Scott to the newly-elected president, Dr. Walker. For several hours the crowd of veterinarians and their wives and children was entertained by Spanish singers and dancers.

Panel on Client-Veterinarian Relationships

Both Dr. Humphrey and Dr. Ozanian had prepared their talks with special reference to new graduates, and none of them were present. The main point presented was that a practice is built through competence and personality. Price-cutting may give a momentary advantage, but in the long run damages the price-cutter as much as the other veterinarians in the area, if not more. The client prefers to pay more if he feels that he is getting better service.

Since we had the unexpected good fortune of having Dr. Willard Guard of Ohio State with us, he was asked to give a discussion of the problems of racing. He is especially interested in our present racing scandals, as he has been attending meetings of the state racing commissions for years, and is a founder of the National Association of Equine Practitioners. He complained that nobody is now doing research on horses—the horse practitioners are orphans. There is no graduate course for them, only for the trainers. Yet the value of the horses in the country at present is probably about the same as in the old days when there were many more of them, and the veterinary profession was hardly concerned with any other animal.

Dr. Guard feels that the racetrack problem presents an obligation to every member of the profession. We have suffered from isolated acts of a few men who often are not even members of the associations. The Thoroughbred Racing Protective Bureau has policemen following veterinarians around the tracks, as if they were solely responsible for infractions of rules, but pay no attention to the trainers, who are obviously involved in any doping pro-

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cedures. To clear up the situation there must be a thorough investigation. We must find out our legal rights, and what is going on, and work it out with the breeders, the breed associations, and the jockey association, all of whom are hurt by the sort of thing that has been going on. We must refuse to have all the blame put on the veterinarian.

Wednesday Morning

SESSION ON PETS

Panel on Canine Skin Diseases

Dr. Mark L. Morris, consultant on skin diseases at Topeka, warned that this panel would not tell us how to do a better job at once. It will require ten to fifteen years to dissect the complex mixture of skin diseases into its component parts.

Dr. Carroll of San Francisco pointed up the frequency of skin disease, the difficulty in diagnosis, and the need for caution in treatment. (His presentation will be found elsewhere in this issue.)

Dr. Stiern of Bakersfield remarked that no two veterinarians concur in treatment, and diagnosis sometimes seems impossible. We have to rely on a rather sketchy education and the work of pharmaceutical houses, which is sometimes less than thorough. To improve the situation we must first face the fact that there is much confusion and ignorance, and think collectively. Secondly, we must inform the public on control and prevention. The prevalence of external parasites is a disgrace. We need more pressure from the AVMA, more press and radio releases. We need a central veterinary agency to coordinate matters. We need good research projects. More locally, we need a committee in the state organization to coordinate study and provide speakers for future conferences.

Dr. Yuile, pathologist from UCLA, said that human dermatologists have problems too. The most recent advances in diagnosis have stemmed from laboratory aids. Dermatopathology is unique because the skin is susceptible to such a variety of changes, usually nonspecific. Microscopically, you just see various combinations of these. Very few skin diseases give a specific diagnostic picture.

For diagnosis of conditions which have specific, identifiable causes, we use cultures, smears, special stains of tissue sections, and these are a great help. Viral dermatoses have been diagnosed only in recent years when identification of the virus became possible. Mycology is a big field, and there are some new techniques and some good media for growing fungi. Fluorescence is quite a help in some cases, especially in hairy areas. Tissue sections are most important histochemically; there are now special stains for mucopolysaccharides,

which form the fungus capsule. For example, the Schiff (periodic acid) stain makes capsules visible when the fungus could not otherwise be seen. Sensitivity tests are important because so many lesions are related to sensitivity.

Among dermatosis of vague origin we are at present forced to rely pretty much on biopsy. The punch method has stimulated this. The punches are 2 to 6 mm in diameter, so there is little trauma. The best fixative for the samples is 10% formalin. It is best to biopsy some conditions in the early stages, but on the whole the fully developed lesion is best. Just take the worst area and do not try to include normal skin.

Who will do this work in your area? The biopsy technic costs money, and some central area or areas would be better than to try many scattered sites.

Newer knowledge of interpretation of skin samples has come from institutions such as the Army Institute of Pathology, where tremendous amounts of material have been funneled in and studied. There are only two decent books on the subject, one by a clinician of very wide experience. The other is from the Army Institute of Pathology, and is quite the best in the world.

Our aim at present should be pathological and clinical correlation. This requires that a detailed clinical picture and differential diagnosis be sent to the pathologist so that he can really be of help.

Dr. Morris summarized by pointing out our fundamental defects and difficulties: inaccurate diagnosis, over-medication, too much hormone therapy, and loading the animals with antibiotics; the symptoms are very common and alike, and are associated in 90% of dogs and 70% of cats with internal ailments.

He suggested taking Kodachromes and keeping full clinical records from now on, and have discussions of skin disease on every program.

Maloccluded Teeth

Dr. Albrecht of Colorado showed slides demonstrating a method of surgically placing maloccluded teeth of dogs in proper position. In most cases the canine teeth were involved, but in one case several incisors were moved as well. The mouth usually appeared normal afterwards.

The next speaker was Dr. Knowles of Miami, who gave his second presentation.

Toward Safer Anesthesia

JACK O. KNOWLES, V.M.D.
Practitioner, Miami, Florida

Oxygen is used in most advanced veterinary hospitals now, but some of the reasons for its use, we think, are obscure. We will discuss some of the physiology that makes oxygen so

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Outgoing president, Dr. A. Mack Scott, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Walker and new president, Dr. Fred B. Walker, Jr., snapped at the Barbecue.

dramatically effective as a means of therapy and of resuscitation. There are combinations of anesthetics which are most beneficial to each specific requirement. We will discuss these individually, covering such subjects as: what is the safest anesthesia, what is the safest method of prolonging anesthesia for protracted periods, should one anesthetic be used repeatedly to extend the duration of anesthesia in an individual patient?

There are several very simple and effective methods of administering oxygen, both as an emergency measure and as a standard procedure used as part of surgery.

SESSION ON LIVESTOCK

Dr. Carricaburu's talk on contagious anemia in cattle will appear in a future issue.

The second speaker at this section was Dr. McCarty of Wyeth, on the popular subject of tranquilizers.

Chemical Restraint in Large Animals

R. T. McCARTY, D.V.M.

Department of Veterinary Science, Wyeth Laboratories, Philadelphia, Pa.

The use of ataractics in large-animal practice extends from their ability to control nervousness and agitation to the usage of this group as potentiators of general anesthetics in surgery. By injection they are used as "chemical restraint" mechanisms, rather than physical force. The usage of the drugs in specific operations and surgical procedures will be mentioned. Other actions of the drugs which make many surgical procedures easier are described. The use of specific products in procedures such as standing castration of the horse, circumcision and other operations of the bovine penis, and in dystokias of both species are described. The sites of action and a discussion of several of the compounds will

be presented, along with trade names of the various manufacturers.

The next speaker was Dr. Enge, a newcomer from Minnesota, who is now an Extension Veterinarian with the University of California.

Veterinarian's Problems of the Midwestern Feed Lot

P. C. ENGE, D.V.M.

Extension Veterinarian, University of California, Davis

Problems of feed lot cattle in the midwest can be divided into groups depending on size, weight, sex and condition of the animals at arrival.

Steers of top quality weighing from 500 to 750 pounds are of the size from which we can expect very little shipping fever, but do have problems of mucosal disease, coccidiosis, urinary calculi, some foot rot and impactions. Then when steers get up to 950 or 1,000 pounds there is a marked lameness probably due to a vitamin or mineral deficiency caused from an all-corn ration.

The heifers at the same weight and group cause us more trouble, probably as a result of the way they are handled and fed; handling in large feed lots and fed supplementary ration other than that of an all-corn protein hay ration. Heifers are more subject to stress conditions such as sorting, shipping from different sale barns and exposure to more severe weather conditions, which predispose them to diseases such as rhinotracheitis or the mucosal disease complexes, foot rot, scouring and anaplasmosis.

The last group that gives us trouble consists of calves of both sexes that weigh from 250 to 400 pounds. The chief problems seen in this group include shipping-fever problems and all of the closely related diseases. Veterinary in-

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come from this group far exceeds that of the other two groups in the midwestern states where we have four distinct seasons of the year.

Proper treatment of the above diseases is based on correct diagnosis, using clinical symptoms and frequently diagnostic aids. The use of indicated diagnostic aids increases the accuracy of diagnosis and enables the veterinarian to keep in step with the progress that is being made in veterinary medicine. The diagnosis, along with the choice of drug and the methods of treatment, determines the morbidity and mortality of diseases in the herd.

The future of the veterinary profession depends upon the veterinarian's technique in performing his diagnostic duties and administering the drug to sick animals. Preventive treatment must not be overlooked but in some instances this is leaving the hands of the veterinary profession. However, it can be retained by proper diagnostic techniques in treatment of sick animals. When the above is performed, the veterinarian has every opportunity to prescribe the preventive treatment for the herd, to supply necessary medical agents, and to keep preventive treatment in the hands of the veterinary profession.

Aspects of Brucellosis Control

The scene is shifting, and a new era in brucellosis control is now dawning. Dr. Boyd gave a brief history of control since the first regulations in 1947. The success of the calfhooed vaccination program has exceeded our greatest expectations, due to the help of the contract veterinarians. Since the program started in 1948, the incidence has fallen from about 17% to about 3%, saving a great deal of money for the taxpayer. With changing times and conditions we had to call for federal-state area eradication, leading to modified certified accredited areas. The Brucellosis Committee sponsored an enabling bill to permit California to cooperate with the USDA for area eradication. This parallels the old TB legislation, defines, gives procedures, and a small appropriation. It passed both houses unopposed.

Prior to this, a regulation from the Director of Agriculture provided that when a county had 65% of the cattlemen signed, owning at least 50% of the cattle, the area could be declared brucellosis control area. The legal advisors say it is preferable to have the authority in the law rather than in regulations. Certain dairy groups sponsored an indemnity for reactors, which is now on the Governor's desk, providing \$320,000 for the next fiscal year. He thanked the practitioners; there has been practically no adverse comment from the industry, and many compliments.

Dr. Gooding, representing the USDA, said that recently the seventh state was declared

a modified brucellosis-free area. Three or four more states are almost ready for classification. Progress has been astonishing since 1954 under the accelerated program. At the last meeting of the U. S. Livestock Sanitary Association most agreed that most states would be accredited by 1960.

Dr. Stuart said that California enters the eradication program in better shape than most states, because of the calfhooed vaccination. The Brucellosis Committee has been very wise, especially in requiring test or vaccination before movement of cattle. We will not be left with susceptible animals, and are also protected against entry of infected animals into the state. Calfhooed vaccination must be continued, and we must have support both legislative and from the industry.

Dr. King said that there will have to be a compromise between federal and state regulations. We would like the vaccination time lowered to four months, but not below twelve months. Dr. Stuart said the matter of age is a regulation, not law, so it can be changed after a hearing. Dr. Gooding said the animal is officially vaccinated when four through eight months for dairy breeds, and four to twelve months for beef or semi-range stock.

Dr. Chastain reported that immediately after the certification regulations became effective (4 April), five counties submitted petitions to become modified certified areas, Del Norte, Alpine, Inyo, Mono, and Marin. The northern counties were affected by federal regulations regarding movement across state lines, and Marin dairymen were anxious to set aside an area to evaluate the whey test. Since then Modoc and Lassen have petitioned to enter the program, and petitions are circulating now in eight other counties.

On the basis of 160,000 blood tests since 1954, largely involving movement of dairy cattle, there is 2.9% infection. Test of 10,000 cull beef animals (not calves) in slaughterhouses showed an incidence of 2.8%. In the five counties that have petitioned, the incidence is no greater. In Marin it is less than 1% but the number of infected herds is too high for immediate certification. The same is generally true in Alpine and Mono. Del Norte is well prepared, with a percentage near zero; only two reactors so far, two infected herds. It will probably be the first county certified.

It is hoped that results in Marin County will permit acceptance of the whey test by October. It is assumed that the contract veterinarian will do as much of the whey work as they desire. A write-up on new regulations and changes in the regulations, to answer questions of contract veterinarians and those wishing federal appointments has been promised for publication in the CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN.

Some Observations and Experiences in Thailand

DAVID E. MADSEN, D.V.M., M.S., *Practitioner, San Jose*



Dr. Madsen explains the preparation of Rinderpest vaccine by the use of a Freeze-Dryer machine. Observing are veterinarians from Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos and Thailand.

The International Cooperation Administration, an activity of the U. S. State Department, gives aid to many areas of the world where its technical and economic assistance has been requested. It was my fortune to be assigned to the staff of technicians operating in Thailand (Siam) as one of two veterinarians. Dr. J. W. Williamson, formerly of Houston, was my colleague. He had several aid projects under way when I arrived in Bangkok on September 14, 1954.

The I.C.A. had a staff of approximately 100 American technicians, administrative officers, and clerical personnel, most of whom were stationed in Bangkok. In general, I.C.A. assistance can be divided into the fields of agriculture, public education, public health, and industry. The Livestock Division was one of the components of the agriculture group. We worked in close harmony with the Thailand Livestock Development Department. They told us of their problems, and together we outlined projects designed to solve them. The I.C.A. contribution was two-fold: technical assistance of experts in planning projects, and economic assistance by way of necessary materials to carry forward the projects.

Thailand, now occupied by 20 million people, has never been dominated by a foreign power. About twice the size of Colorado, the area has never experienced a famine. Being only 15 degrees from the equator, the rainfall and temperature favor the production of food with a minimum of effort. Rice, fish, and

tropical fruits are more than adequate for the basic needs. This easy life has for generations developed a carefree, lackadaisical attitude which currently is not compatible with the higher living standards they seek. Stimulated by the current shrinkage of the globe, they have a taste for Western luxuries, but in order to import these items some foreign exchange must be developed. Present efforts are directed toward production of export commodities and finding a market for them. The northeast portion of Thailand is classed as marginal rice land, and offers great promise as a livestock area—cattle, swine, buffalo, and poultry. However, farmers must first learn how to prepare land for pasture, how to build pasture fences, and how to grow and cure forage to tide them over the slack pasture season.

With this background, then, I will outline some of the animal husbandry and veterinary activities in which the I.C.A. was interested.

The Thailand government has seven livestock farms. These are stocked with native animals and with a few imported breeds, mostly from the United States. These may be regarded as demonstration farms. Equipment, methods, experiments, and supervision are provided, using as a guide some methods common in America. Results thus far indicate that Brahma cattle imported from Texas and Red Sindhi cattle imported from India are far superior to the native cattle in economy of production and quality of product. They

also appear to be nearly as resistant to the many blood parasites so prevalent in this area. Brown Swiss dairy cattle appeared not to thrive well during the first year's trial. In this connection, the Siamese usually do not like milk, and the small amount consumed is chiefly imported as evaporated canned milk and powdered milk from the low countries of Europe.

Duroc Jersey swine in the first year's trial appeared superior to the Hampshire and Berkshire breeds. Their comparison with native breeds is yet to be determined, but results look promising for the Durocs. The native hogs are of two types, a large sway-back with wrinkled skin, which originally came from China, and a small, long-snouted, upstanding type.

In the poultry field, American imports of New Hampshire Reds, Rhode Island Reds, Barded Rocks, and White Leghorns, have all done well when properly housed and fed. As a village scavenger, they have difficulty competing with the native "jungle fowl" type, a highly colored bird with long fighting spurs. There are no sheep and very few goats in Thailand.

Rinderpest has for many years been the scourge of cattle, buffalo, and swine in most of southeast Asia. Immediately after World War II, 10,000 acres of land were withdrawn from cultivation in Thailand because of scarcity of work animals. Within three years, 200,000 cattle and buffaloes and 45,000 swine succumbed. Veterinarians employed by the government eradicated the disease in three and a half years by a program of restricted movement of stock and vaccination.

Some of the earlier types of vaccine used included inactivated tissue vaccine, goat-adapted virus, and lapinized virus. The final vaccine found most economical as well as effective in cattle and buffalo was lapinized ex-pig virus. It was developed in Thailand by the British researcher Hudson. The vaccine produces a high level of immunity for at least three years, but is not applicable for vaccination of swine.

After eradication, Thailand found sporadic outbreaks along the Cambodia and Laos borders, the disease being brought across from infected areas. Therefore, in 1955 the I.C.A. and F.A.O. (United Nations) organized and financed an international attack on rinderpest, with the result that by the end of 1957 rinderpest is expected to be non-existent in Cambodia, Laos, South Vietnam, and Thailand.

It was my privilege to assist Dr. Williamson in some of the preliminary planning. He and Sir Thomas Dalling, F.A.O., deserve much praise for the careful planning and the successful completion of this project. The pro-American, anti-French feelings in Vietnam and the pro-French attitude in Cambodia,

with Thailand definitely pro-American, created a delicate situation which required some skillful maneuvering.

Vaccine production takes place in government laboratories in Pak Chong. Here the I.C.A. has financed production equipment. Hog cholera, rinderpest, Newcastle disease, anthrax, hemorrhagic septicemia, and rabies are some of the vaccines currently produced.

Foot and mouth disease is widely scattered over Thailand, and adjacent countries. It is of low virulence, causes little or no mortality, but results in economic loss by temporarily incapacitating work animals. It also interferes with the normal flow of exports to areas such as Hong Kong and Singapore. The I.C.A., in cooperation with the F.A.O., was in 1955 planning the building and equipping of a laboratory in Thailand for the production of vaccine against foot and mouth disease.

A veterinary diagnostic laboratory was constructed and equipped in Bangkok with I.C.A. assistance. It became my duty to advise and counsel Thailand veterinarians on laboratory diagnostic procedures. One field trip in connection with such diagnosis was made into a semi-jungle area in Northeast Thailand near the Burma border, to investigate losses occurring in a herd of elephants owned by a teak logging company. After hiking in for a day and a half, we build restraining stocks to confine the animals for examination.

On direct examination of the blood of 27 animals, 21 showed microfilaria (*Jour. Parasit.* 42(5):552, Oct. 1956). Warble larvae (*Es-tridae*), nematodes, and liver flukes are common in Thailand elephants.

Rabies in dogs is common. I have observed lines of children and adults at the Pasteur Institute in Bangkok, awaiting their turn for prophylactic Pasteur treatment. The incidence is related to the stray dog problem. On one occasion I saw a client come into the waiting room of the College veterinary clinic leading a rabid dog on a leash. When health officers attempt to confiscate stray dogs, it is not uncommon for some Buddhist monk or otherwise religious person to give the dog temporary refuge from the law by hiding it. He thereby builds up for himself merits in the Hereafter, thus more nearly approaching the much desired state of Nirvana. The method most used for reducing the stray dog population is to periodically place out poisoned food. By placard and newspaper notices, the dog owners are warned of the proposed action so that they may confine their pets.

Brucellosis has existed in government institution swine herds. The source was believed to be importations from Australia. The prevalence of Brucellosis in village-raised oxen, buffalo, and swine, is not known, but preliminary observations indicate it not to be a serious problem. Hog cholera is generally spread throughout the nation, where it is

known as "swine fever." Hemorrhagic septicemia is common among cattle, buffalo, swine and poultry. Dr. Bains, F.A.O., an Australian veterinarian, has conducted field research in Thailand and Burma on this disease. Pullorum disease is quite prevalent in imported breeds of chickens, partly because of the apathy of one institutional officer in charge of poultry breeding. Due to the heroic efforts of Dr. Lancaster, an Englishman with F.A.O., progress has been made in controlling Newcastle disease in chickens.

Only in Bangkok is there anything approaching systematic meat inspection. Because refrigeration of meats is limited or non-existent, the meats consumed one day are slaughtered the previous day. Chunks of meat are displayed in the open markets, hanging from hooks or tied up with reeds. Meat is chopped into chunks with a cleaver, no attention being paid to meat cuts as we know them.

I found the cattle-buffalo municipally operated slaughter unit to be non-mechanized, with sanitation very poor compared to American standards. Two veterinarians were in attendance. Moslem butchers were present to make the kill in the accepted manner for meat to be sold in Moslem shops. Buddhists have no preference in manner of kill, but devout Buddhists refrain from killing anything, although they eat meat with impunity. Killing is neatly circumvented by employing some marginal Buddhist or a non-conforming Chinese to make the kill.

In the swine slaughtering unit, slaughter began at 11:00 p.m. and ended at 2:00 a.m. One thousand swine are slaughtered during this period. Dealers pay the municipality 17 Baht (85 cents) per hog for the slaughter facilities and slaughter license. The work is carried out in about 20 team units, each unit being staffed to carry out the complete procedure of stunning, bleeding, scalding, and eviscerating. No carcass is suspended during

the entire operation. Ingesta are washed from the alimentary tract. The carcass, with all its organs tied on a string, is then carried on a shoulder stick to a large concrete slab covered with a roof, from which point the carcass and viscera are transported to the purchaser in the early morning hours. Because it is entirely a floor operation, and because considerable walking about and expectation are inevitable, and water pressure is low, it becomes obvious that the sanitation leaves much to be desired. Because I was a special American guest, I was ceremoniously presented with a pan filled to the brim with one of their national delicacies—"pig's penis." The following day, my Siamese cook prepared them for me. Although no doubt she was skilled in her profession, the dish lacked a certain "oomph" as far as I was concerned.

"Inadequate" would be completely overstating the quality of instruction at the veterinary college at Bangkok. Siamese veterinarians engaged in serum and vaccine production, and some of the other division chiefs, received some training in foreign countries. Practically all veterinarians are government employed, no opportunity existing for private practice.

The livestock industry is retarded more by a lack of knowledge of problems connected with animal husbandry, markets, processing, and transportation, than it is by lack of knowledge concerning animal disease. It is presumed that general absence of animal concentration is a deterrent to disease spread. If animal numbers increase, one can expect parasites and infectious disease in this tropical area to increase unless control measures are taken.

There is potential agricultural wealth in Thailand. Its development hinges on education, sound government practices, and the will of the masses to progress. There appears to be some indication of an awakening to these concepts.



Veterinarians in Southeast Asia and Foreign Aid veterinarians plan the attack on Rinderpest.



REPORTS OF COMMITTEES



Disease Control Committee

Health Certificates—During the last two or three years the State Department of Agriculture has endeavored to improve the accuracy and quality of official health certificates issued by accredited veterinarians for livestock moving into other states and foreign countries. Compliance with federal regulations and the laws and regulations of other states has been stressed. The committee is happy to announce that there has been a 100 per cent improvement in the manner in which official health certificates are prepared. The department's increased efforts in this matter have been in cooperation with other states. It has been generally felt by livestock sanitary officials throughout the country that much improvement was indicated in the manner in which accredited veterinarians issue official health certificates and that this is a direct reflection on the integrity and care veterinarians in general give to their professional activities.

Contract Veterinarians—Calf Vaccinations—There are presently 362 accredited veterinarians under contract with the state to vaccinate calves for brucellosis in accordance with the state law. The committee finds that the cooperation of the contract veterinarians for the last year has been very good. There has been some concern over a decided decrease in the number of dairy calves vaccinated during the first five months of this year as compared to the same period for last year. There is some indication this could be due to less dairy calves being raised. However, the committee wishes to caution accredited veterinarians that it is highly important that they keep their calf vaccinations up-to-date. The efficiency in the manner in which this service is rendered could have an effect on the practicing veterinarians' participation in an expanded brucellosis eradication program which appears to be just around the corner.

Brucellosis Eradication Program — Every effort is being made by state officials in cooperation with federal officials to have accredited practicing veterinarians participate in brucellosis area certification work. California is on the threshold of a final drive to stamp out brucellosis, the incidence of which has now been reduced to approximately 3 per cent by calfhood vaccination.

Brucellosis Committee — State and federal officials have enjoyed participation in the meetings of the contract veterinarians com-

mittee and they report that the work of this committee under the leadership of Dr. John King has been very constructive. Your committee urges that the association give every support to the contract veterinarians committee. This committee accomplishes invaluable liaison between the federal and state regulatory officials and the practicing veterinarians. It can be a very important committee in any future expanded brucellosis control project.

Reportable Diseases—The committee regrets to report that while there has been some improvement on the part of practicing veterinarians in the matter of reporting reportable diseases, in general it appears that they are "dragging their feet" in this regard. In addition to being required by state law, it is felt that the reporting of livestock diseases is a service from which all veterinarians will receive mutual benefit and one which they owe to the livestock industry and to their country as a whole.

Respectfully Submitted:

J. E. STUART, Chairman
E. E. JONES

• • •

Ethics Committee

This committee wishes to acknowledge receipt of a report from the chairman of the Committee on Ethics, SCVMA, June, 1956, which has been noted and filed. This was a report of a local action concerning the disciplining of one of its members and needs no action by this committee; it was received too late for the June, 1956, report at Los Angeles.

All cases cited to this committee this past year have been resolved, with the exception of one which is pending that will have to be brought to conclusion by a future appointed committee.

Respectfully Submitted:

CHARLES H. REID, Chairman
HERBERT I. OTT
RICHARD S. TANGEMAN

• • •

Ways and Means Committee

Chairman William J. Zontine discussed changes in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Association, which were printed in the May-June issue of THE CALIFORNIA VETERINARIAN. The new Ways and Means Committee will consider amendments proposed by the members to be presented in January.

Membership Committee

Active members in the Association at the beginning of the year numbered 1034. Six members died, 45 members were dropped for non-payment of dues, 11 members resigned, 106 new members joined, making a total of 1078 at the end of the year.

Forty-five of the new members were seniors who graduated from Davis in June. These were signed after Secretary Travers addressed the group in May.

The Membership Committee worked hard on delinquent members during the year. Your chairman prepared a special letter to delinquent members and succeeded in getting some results.

Respectfully Submitted:

CHARLES H. OZANIAN, *Chairman*
 NORMAN N. JEROME
 B. V. LUNDBERG
 NELSON D. CRANDALL
 V. H. AUSTIN
 ERNEST MAKINO
 WM. E. STEINMETZ
 JOHN B. SHIRLEY
 MYRON H. SCHAFER
 DAVID H. WIXOM

• • •

Resolutions Committee

During this year our Association has lost by death the following members:

Dr. W. C. Bateman ... San Bernardino
 Dr. Mitchell Joseph Smith ... San Diego
 Dr. Theodore Joseph Niemeyer
 ... Santa Monica
 Dr. Roy A. Groshong Selma
 Dr. J. J. Street ... Ventura
 Dr. Floyd P. Wilcox Los Angeles
 Dr. J. W. Childs Browns Valley

These men have been a credit to our profession and to the community in which they have lived and practiced.

Letters of condolence have been sent to their families and a copy mailed to the Secretary of our Association.

Respectfully Submitted:

ROBERT A. BALL, *Chairman*

• • •

Program Committee

The report of the Program Committee, made by Dr. Richard L. Stowe, chairman, was brief. The committee, composed of Drs. Ernest H. Houchin, J. Bradley Crundwell, Robert B. Frater and John F. Christensen, presented an excellent group of speakers, ten of whom were from out-of-state. This Committee inaugurated closed circuit TV at the last Midwinter Conference.

Dr. Simms Goes to Turkey

Dr. B. T. Simms, ARS, retired from the United States Department of Agriculture on June 30. He has accepted a position with the University of Nebraska for assignment to the University of Ankara.

He will teach and engage in research at the Ankara Veterinary College. Dr. Simms

will be remembered as one of the outstanding speakers at the CSVMA annual meeting in San Diego, in 1954.



DR. B. T. SIMMS

Old Youngsters Gather

The third annual reunion of the graduates of the San Francisco Veterinary College was held during the CSVMA convention at a luncheon in the Montecito Room of the Miramar Hotel in Santa Barbara, June 17.

Ten were in attendance and two others arrived late but were able to see their fellow schoolmates. Those present were:

R. E. Duckworth	Class of '15
Nelson E. Clemens	'18
R. S. Christman	'16
C. S. Brooks	'15
John McInnes	'16
C. E. Price	'06
Fred C. Wright	'10
Victor Ward	'12
R. P. McComb	'16
Robert Cook	'16
Frank Brostrom	'16
Joseph M. Arburua	'15

The youngest man present was 62 and the oldest 81. The average age was 69.

Dr. Duckworth was re-elected president, and Dr. Arburua was re-elected secretary.

The next such reunion will be held in San Jose in June, 1958, during the annual meeting of our State Association.

Pensions for Veterinarians

Reminder—Self-employed professionals can get a pension now under law enacted last year, if they have reached retirement age of 65 (men), or 62 (women), and if they have had the necessary six quarters of coverage. Applies to lawyers, optometrists, veterinarians, chiropractors and others. Husband and wife may each get pension. Apply at your local Social Security Office.

Management of Skin Diseases in Dogs*

HOWARD F. CARROLL, D.V.M., *Practitioner, San Francisco*

There is throughout the veterinary profession a need for a practical guide or text on dermatology pertaining to the small animal. Few of us stop to realize that skin conditions cause more illness than disease of any other organ. Almost one in every five patients that come to my hospital comes because of a skin ailment.

Rare indeed is a veterinarian whose schooling has qualified him to recognize, let alone treat, this large segment of our practice.

To diagnose these cases we need to get an accurate history, including age, sex, breed, past treatments, any surgery that has been performed, duration of the condition, diet, etc. We have to study the extent, characteristics, and general distribution of lesions. We can't rely too much on clinical observations alone—not only can morphologically identical lesions be produced by different etiologic agents, but one etiologic factor can lead to a great variety of morphologically different cutaneous lesions.

Cultures, skin scrapings, blood counts, urine examinations of all kinds, fecal examinations, examination of foci of infection, and all other diagnostic procedures may be indicated in specific cases.

I believe it is important to make a diagnosis as early as possible. Recognize whether dermatosis is acute or chronic, dry or exudative, papular or vesicular, infected or not infected, superficial or deep, spreading or remaining fixed. The topical agent should then be chosen to produce specific effects according to the characteristics of the lesions (as soothing, protective, drying, penetrating). I believe a practitioner should have a few, say about eight, standard external medicaments. Some wet dressings, some shake lotions, and a few ointments. Master these, and you will have greater prospects of success and a far greater chance of avoiding costly mistakes, than if you attempt to use 80 different remedies without complete knowledge of their properties, incompatibilities, and contraindications.

Bear in mind the possibility that a remedy may harm rather than help. When in doubt use the mildest medicine. Use new medications with caution and on small areas.

I believe in frequent observation of the effects of the medicine, to adjust and modify the treatment. When a medicine is working do not change, but when a remedy disagrees, stop it.

Remember that the skin is an integral part of the body, in close reciprocal relationship with the other organs. With this in mind the veterinarian will recognize the importance of discovering the relationship of cutaneous man-

ifestations to the general disease processes. Thus, jaundice, although a disturbance of biliary circulation, or due to destruction of red blood cells. Itching may be a symptom of such diversified disorders as diabetes, uremia, thyrotoxicosis, leukemia, or other metabolic disorders, nerve lesions, and psychic influences. This is to illustrate the general rule that when treating skin diseases a veterinarian must study them with all the diagnostic measures available. For the management of certain skin affections may consist altogether, or in large measure, of treatment of the underlying condition of some organ or system.

It would be a mistake to perform extensive medical studies on all skin cases; but it is never amiss to consider the patient as a whole, to discover and correct other malfunctions, even when the sole complaint is a skin lesion.

Morris Foundation Award to Dr. J. V. Lacroix

Dr. J. V. LaCroix, Evanston, Illinois, was recently presented the Mark L. Morris Animal Foundation small animal award for his professional work in behalf of dogs and cats.

Dr. Lacroix, who became a veterinarian in 1906, was recipient of the award at the annual meeting of the American Animal Hospital Association, in San Francisco.

The award includes a plaque honoring Dr. Lacroix for his work as a practitioner, teacher, lecturer and journalist, and an honorarium of \$500.

In 1919 Dr. Lacroix founded a professional veterinary journal, the *North American Veterinarian*, which became one of the profession's foremost publications.

Besides being one of the founders of the AAHA 24 years ago, he has served as president of that organization, president of the Illinois State Veterinary Association, president of the Chicago Veterinary Association, and as treasurer of the AVMA.

Statewide Bang's Disease Committee

On May 8 the Statewide Bang's Disease Committee met in Sacramento. Thirty-eight attended the meeting.

Following Dr. H. G. Wixom's progress report for the department he announced that Marin County had been selected as the area for the pilot control program and that the necessary petitions had been secured. The objective will be to determine if the whey test will free herds from brucellosis.

A brief explanation of the bills on brucellosis before the Legislature was given by Mr. Russell D. Richards.

*From a Panel Discussion at the CSVMA Convention, Santa Barbara, June 17-19, 1957.

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**no downgrading of
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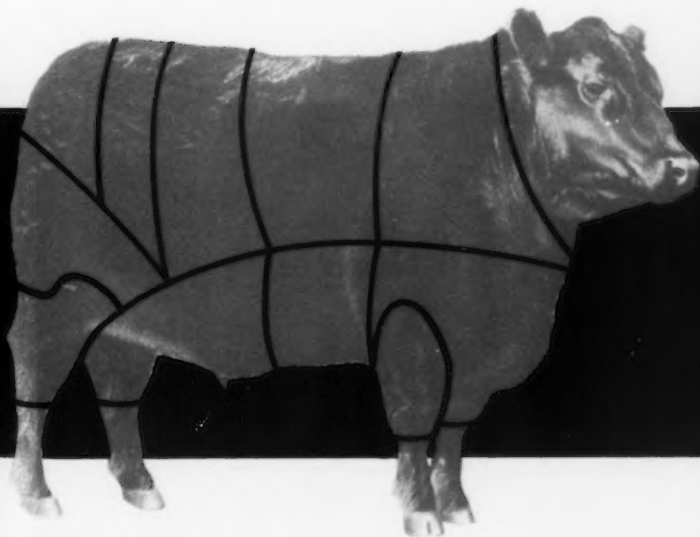
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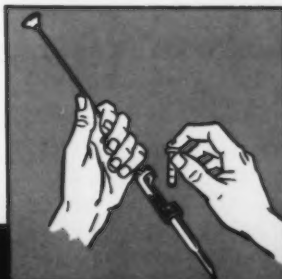
NEW! "SYNOVEX SYNOPSIS" containing recent test results, performance data, etc., for Synovex vs. Stilbestrol and controls. Get all the facts. Write Squibb for your free copy.

SYNOVEX IS AVAILABLE FROM YOUR SQUIBB BRANCH OR YOUR WHOLESALER IN 10-IMPLANT AND 100-IMPLANT PACKAGES FOR YOUR USE AND DISPENSING.

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*R. J. Deane, W. J. Van Arsdell, E. P. Reineke and L. J. Bratler (Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station): The Effect of Progesterone-Estradiol Implants and Stilbestrol Feeding on Feed Lot Performance and Carcass Characteristics of Steers, *Journ. Animal Sci.* 19:1020, 1950.

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Women's Auxiliary Convention Report

The 69th Annual Convention of the California State Veterinary Medical Association was held June 16 through 19, at the Miramar Hotel in Santa Barbara. Since Santa Barbara has long been known for its annual Spanish fiesta, it was decided by the local committee to carry out a Spanish theme. This theme was followed throughout the convention, even to the committee dressing in Spanish costumes. Dr. and Mrs. Victor Ward were the general chairmen for the convention, and the success of the convention was largely due to their efforts.

To start off the festivities, the Santa Barbara and Ventura County veterinarians and their wives hosted a cocktail party Sunday night in the convention hall. Around 150 attended, and everyone seemed to enjoy the delicious hors d'oeuvres and cocktails served them, as well as renewing old friendships, and making new ones.

Monday morning the golf enthusiasts took off early for the Montecito Country Club for a golf tournament. Mrs. John G. Bee, of Ojai, was in charge of the women, and Dr. Joe Ridgway, of Ventura, for the men. Dr. Ridgway was also responsible for obtaining the trophies which were awarded the winners.

For those who didn't play golf, there was a bus trip arranged by Mrs. T. F. Taylor, of Santa Barbara. The tour included the historic Santa Barbara Mission, which is always enjoyed by all those who visit the city. After winding around the hills, where a lovely view of the picturesque harbor could be clearly seen, the bus stopped for a tour of the courthouse. Since Santa Barbara is primarily built of Spanish architecture, it naturally follows that their civic buildings are of the Spanish type. The courthouse is truly an edifice of beauty, and anyone who didn't avail herself of the opportunity to go through it missed a lot.

A business meeting was held Monday afternoon, followed by a tea. This was done in order that the business of the Auxiliary could be taken care of at that time, thus leaving the luncheon for a purely social time. The president, Mrs. R. E. Duckworth, presided, and the following officers were elected to serve for the year 1957-1958:

President, Mrs. Charles Ozanian, Bellflower.

President Elect, Mrs. Reginald Stocking, Los Angeles.

First Vice-President, Mrs. E. H. Houchin, Ventura.

Second Vice-President, Mrs. Louis F. Johnson, Sacramento.

Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. B. S. Burdo, Sebastopol.

Membership Chairman, Mrs. Russell Cope, Richmond.

Mrs. Duckworth also appointed Mrs. F. B. Walker, Jr., of Escondido as liaison officer; Mrs. W. A. Young of Los Angeles as parliamentarian. The Nominating Committee appointed by the president consisted of Mrs. E. V. Bacon, Los Angeles; Mrs. E. R. Braun, Hanford, and Mrs. Wm. F. Steinmetz, of Sacramento.

It was voted to reduce the interest of student loans from 5 per cent to 2 per cent.

An amendment to the Constitution was made, whereby any woman interested in the Auxiliary could become an associate member whether her husband is a member of the Association or not. She may attend meetings and work on committees, but cannot hold office or vote.

It was reported that two new chapters had been formed, one in San Fernando, and one in southeast Los Angeles.

A motion was passed to raise the annual and semi-annual registration fee from \$3.50 to \$5.00.

The highlight of the women's activities was the luncheon on Tuesday at the Biltmore Coral Casino, and attended by 100 women. The tables were centered with flowers, and each place was marked with a miniature sombrero as a souvenir. Mrs. Joe Ridgway, who was chairman, and ably assisted by Mrs. E. N. Harder, Mrs. F. Knoop and Mrs. C. H. Colton, had obtained a Charles Antell lipstick for each lady, and this also was at each plate.

The head table had large arrangements of flowers in addition to the decor used on the small tables. Tiny sombreros were fastened to the front of the tablecloth which hung to the floor. Live shrubs behind the head table were hung with both large and small Mexican hats.

The stairway leading from the dining room to the balcony was blocked off with a huge poster depicting a Toreador in all his splendor. Palm fronds were laid on the stairs and these were topped with bright paper sunbursts of many hues. The railing was hung with bright colored ribbon rosettes and streamers.

As the guests arrived, they were greeted by the local committee in Spanish costumes and each carried a basket of hibiscus blossoms which they gave to the ladies to wear as a corsage. The program, in keeping with the theme, was Spanish music and dancing. The mistress of ceremony was an entertainer from the Restaurante El Paseo, and she added a great deal to the program with her lovely rich voice and vivacious personality. The dancing by a talented group of dancers was both gay and colorful.

(Continued on page 35)

Public Relations Scripts

KENNETH G. McKAY, D.V.M., *Extension Veterinarian, U of C, Davis*

Following is a list of the public relations tape recordings prepared by Dr. Kenneth G. McKay for the Veterinary School at Davis, and made available to the Secretary of the California State Veterinary Medical Association (see report of the June Meeting).

Brucellosis

1. Progress on Brucellosis Control and Eradication in the U. S., Dr. C. L. Gooding, Veterinarian-in-Charge (California), Animal Disease Eradication Branch, ARS-USDA.
2. Status of Brucellosis Control in California Today, Dr. E. F. Chastain, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Livestock Disease Control, State Department of Agriculture.
3. New Developments Resulting from Brucellosis Research, and why the whey test is more desirable than the blood test in California, Dr. Hugh Cameron, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

Mastitis

1. The Mastitis Complex and the Place for the California Mastitis Test in a Mastitis Control Program, Dr. O. W. Schalm, Associate Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.
2. How Can the "Guess Work" Be Eliminated so Mastitis Treatments Are More Effective? How you would recommend setting up a mastitis treatment program, Dr. A. Clark Pier, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.
3. Traumatic Injuries Caused by the Misuse of Milking Machines, Mr. Dan Noorlander, Specialist, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

Parasites

1. Round Worms in Beef Cattle, Dr. James R. Douglas, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.
2. What Effect Does Particle Size Have on the Efficiency of Phenothiazine?, Dr. Norman F. Baker, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.
3. Liver Flukes in Cattle and Sheep, Dr. Paul H. Allen, USDA Cooperative Agent in Parasitology, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.
4. Description the Life Cycle of the Liver Fluke, Mrs. Iola Barber, Parasitologist, University of California, Berkeley.

General

1. About What Per Cent of the Parentage Problem Can Be Solved by Blood Grouping?, Dr. Clyde Stormont, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.
2. The Place of Antibiotics in Animal Health, Dr. S. A. Peoples, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.
3. The Most Common Metallic Poisons of Livestock, Dr. Louis Holm, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.
4. Chewing Disease of Horses, Dr. Donald

R. Cordy, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

5. Sporadic Bovine Encephalomyelitis, Dr. Walter W. Sadler, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

6. What Is Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis?, Dr. John W. Kendrick and Dr. Delbert G. McKercher, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

7. Blue Tongue, Dr. Delbert G. McKercher, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

8. Epizootic Abortion in Cattle, Dr. J. A. Howarth, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

9. Liver Function, Dr. C. E. Cornelius, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

10. Food Utilization and Milk Formation in Dairy Cows. How will research work with radioactive isotopes help the farmer, agriculture, and industry?, Dr. Arthur L. Black, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

11. Atomic Energy Commission Projects. One of the two projects on the Davis campus will be briefly discussed, Dr. Allan Andersen, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

12. The Use of Antibiotics in Sheep Feeding, Dr. Blaine McGowan, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

13. Discussion of the Disease Called "Listeriosis," Dr. John W. Osebold, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

14. A Résumé of Activities in the Small-Animal Clinic of the School of Veterinary Medicine, Dr. Gherry Pettit, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

Yet to Be Recorded

Bovine Dwarfism, Causes and Characteristics, Dr. L. M. Julian and Dr. W. S. Tyler, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

Interviewed by Dr. Rosenwald

1. PPLO in Chickens and Turkeys, Dr. Henry E. Adler, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis.

2. Problems in Poultry Disease, Diagnosis and Vaccines, Dr. Julius Fabricant, School of Veterinary Medicine, Davis (on leave from Cornell University).

OPPORTUNITIES

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* * *

For Sale

One metal detector sold by Jen-Sal Co. One year old; never used. Dr. R. E. Hoadley, Box 246, Indio.

Laboratory Notes

From the Department of Clinical Pathology, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California

Collection and Handling of Samples for Blood Chemistry

To avoid changes in composition, it is necessary to observe certain precautions in the handling of blood specimens prior to analysis. The most accurate chemical analysis of a blood specimen that is handled improperly has no clinical value whatsoever. Hemolysis interferes colorimetrically with many tests and can be avoided by the use of a dry syringe, removing the needle from the syringe and expressing the blood gently against the side of the collecting tube. Since the erythrocyte contains considerable phosphorus, hemolyzed serum will exhibit abnormally elevated serum phosphorus levels without greatly affecting the serum calcium determination. True blood values for carbon dioxide content, chloride or sodium can be obtained only by drawing blood without stasis. To prevent the loss of CO₂, mineral oil is used in the syringe and the blood transferred to a tube while immersing the needle

tip under a layer of oil. In glucose determinations, five mgm. of sodium fluoride should be added to the blood sample to prevent losses by glycolysis to pyruvic acid. It has been estimated that near 25 mgms. of glucose per 100 ml. of blood may be lost per hour in a warm environment. In collecting blood for protein-bound iodine determinations, the syringe and blood receptacle should both be rinsed in standard dichromate-sulfuric acid cleaning solution followed by doubly-distilled water to prevent any traces of iodine contamination. All samples should be refrigerated immediately upon collection and presented to the laboratory at the earliest convenience. When a delay is imperative, the serum or plasma should be separated from the cells and refrigerated until used. Samples of coagulated blood yield a minimum of 30 per cent serum for chemical determinations. Vitamin A, CO₂ combining power, and serum transaminase samples should reach the laboratory for analysis as rapidly as possible and never after 12 hours post bleeding.

Since all blood constituents are in a dynamic equilibrium with a multitude of cellular and extracellular compartments, interpretation of results must be viewed only as the existing state at the time of sampling in an ever changing environment. For example, elevations in blood urea from renal tubular back diffusion in dehydration can be rapidly decreased by the ingestion of ample water to produce urea excretion in a transient polyuria.

C. E. CORNELIUS

Women's Auxiliary Report

(Continued from page 33)

Mrs. A. E. White and Mrs. Victor Ward were responsible for buying the door prizes and are to be commended on their choice.

Dr. Willard F. Guard, of the Department of Large Animal Surgery at Ohio State, gave a brief but impressive ceremony following the luncheon.

The grand finale was the El Presidente Barbecue held high above Santa Barbara in the mountains. The site was the Rancheros Visitadores grounds which are well known all over California. This is the place where the Rancheros stop and feast and rest themselves on their annual horseback trek. We are especially indebted to Dr. Victor Ward, as it was through his influence that we were granted permission to use the grounds, as they are not open for public use. A delicious steak barbecue was served to 437 guests by a very efficient barbecue crew. The dinner was followed by the awarding of the golf trophies and a program of Spanish music and dancing. Mrs. Victor Ward worked hard to make the women's activities a success and, from all indications, she succeeded.

It is with a great deal of sadness that we mourn the passing of Mrs. Gaylord Cooke, of Berkeley. She had been an ardent and faithful member for many years and her presence will be greatly missed.

MRS. E. H. HOUCHIN
Publicity Chairman

Specimen Size and Type for Blood Chemistry

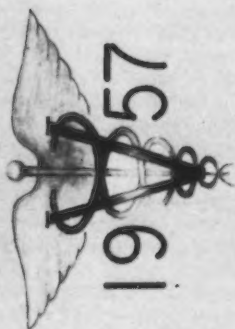
Determination	Specimen	Minimum Quantity ml.
Serum Acid Phosphatase.....	Coagulated blood	5
Serum Alkaline Phosphatase....	Coagulated blood	5
Serum Amylase	Coagulated blood	5
Serum Bromsulphalein	Coagulated blood	5
Serum Calcium	Coagulated blood	7
Serum CO ₂ Combining Power....	Coagulated blood	6
Serum Chloride	Coagulated blood	5
Serum Cholesterol	Coagulated blood	6
Serum Lipase	Coagulated blood	5
Serum Magnesium	Coagulated blood	5
Serum Phosphorus	Coagulated blood	4
Serum Potassium	Coagulated blood	4
Serum Protein-bound Iodine....	Coagulated blood	6
Serum Proteins (fractionation)	Coagulated blood	6
(paper electrophoresis)	Coagulated blood	2
Serum Sodium	Coagulated blood	4
Serum Transaminases (SGOT and SGPT)	Coagulated blood	6
Serum Van den Bergh (Bilirubin)	Coagulated blood	8
Serum Leptospira agglut. test....	Coagulated blood	4
Serum Brucella agglut. test....	Coagulated blood	4
Blood Glucose	Lithium oxalated blood	3
Blood Creatinine	Lithium oxalated blood	3
Blood Methemoglobin	Lithium oxalated blood	2
Blood Non-protein Nitrogen.....	Lithium oxalated blood	4
Blood Prothrombin Time.....	Lithium oxalated blood	5
Blood Urea	Lithium oxalated blood	4
Blood Uric Acid	Lithium oxalated blood	4
Cerebrospinal Fluid (Protein)....	CSF fluid	2
Cerebrospinal Fluid (Chloride)...	CSF fluid	1
Cerebrospinal Fluid (Glucose)...	CSF fluid	1

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University of California



1957



Allen, John M.



Archer, John W.



Biggart, Alvin J.



Bonner, Alf E.



Clerk, Gerald M.



Sanford, Joseph R.



Hewitt, Harold Z.



Hill, Edward J.



Larson, Robert E.



Lindstrom, Robert A.



Lippert, Robert E.



Lippert, Robert E.



Bond, George H.



Des Marais, Philip D.



Hemmison, Ronald W.



Lippert, Charles L.



Lippert, Robert E.



Her, Donald E.



Mason, Roy E., Jr.



Mason, Roy E., Jr.



D. E. Jasper, Dean



Martin, Edward A.



Martin, Edward A.



McWhorter, Thummond



McWhorter, Thummond



Johnstone, Hubert C.



Morris, Hugh B.



Morris, Hugh B.



Barr, Gordon R.



Dingwall, Harry A.



Kaufman, Jonathan



Priestner, William A., Jr.



Priestner, William A., Jr.



Bailey, Harvey D.



Burton, Thomas



Gilbreath, David A.



Kuller, Harry W.



Schwarzenfeld, Thomas G.



Ward, George E.



Bertrien, Frank E., Jr.



Campbell, Kirby L.



Gould, Thomas A.



Lammers, Victor, Jr.



Selby, Albur W.



Wicks, Jacob E.

The Nutritive Value of Canned Pet Foods

CHARLES F. WILLIAMS

Vice-President, Calo Dog Food Company, Inc.

All of our four-legged friends that live in California should indeed consider themselves fortunate. For in this state, the canning and preparation of pet foods is under the direct supervision of the California State Board of Health. Cleanliness and wholesomeness of the products used as well as the sanitary canning practices that must be observed are just as strictly adhered to as though the products were for human consumption.

Occasionally we hear of the necessity of supplementing the dogs' and cats' food requirements over and above that provided by our canned products. Observations of many years standing lead us to believe that this is more guess work than fact.

Our formula is clearly stated on the label as is required by the California State Board of Health. It is as follows:

1. **MEAT:** CALO's extremely high percentage of fresh meat and meat by-products blended with fresh horse meat is the best source of vital amino acids (protein) — the building blocks of the body. CALO also contains ground fresh bone supplying essential calcium and phosphorous so necessary for sound teeth and strong bone structure. It also contains the proper balance of fat (not too much) to improve digestion and as a source of quick energy.

2. **CRACKED BARLEY AND WHEAT:** To furnish the necessary carbohydrates for body heat and energy. CALO adds selected quality cracked barley and wheat.

3. **SOYABEAN OIL MEAL:** Strong muscles, sinews and tissues are built from its high protein content.

4. **CARROTS:** Furnishing carotene for aiding vision, carrots provide the vegetable in the diet.

5. **WHEAT GERM:** CALO's high quality wheat germ furnishes the vitamins of the B group that are so beneficial to dogs. This builds resistance to disease and reduces nervousness.

6. **SALT:** One of the vital chemicals is salt which is added in just the right proportions.

7. **WATER:** To cook the cereals, the proper amount of water is added.

8. **VITAMIN OILS:** Based on the recommendations of the recognized authorities in animal nutrition, each can of CALO has been enriched with expensive fish liver oils, fortified with more than twice the minimum daily requirements of important vitamins A and D. These vitamins are vital for every phase of your pet's development, i.e., his proper growth, maintenance, lactation and reproduction. They enhance his general well-being and make for a glossy, healthy coat and skin.

We are proud to claim many good friends in the California State Veterinary Association as well as the Southern California Veterinary Medical Association. From these gentlemen we have received on many occasions high recommendations for our products.

I fully recognize that I am not a dietitian nor have I been trained in the medical arts. However, I have a keen interest in dogs and own and feed three of these wonderful companions. They are all approximately ten years of age and have been fed practically an exclusive diet of CALO dog food. They continue to be wonderfully healthy and active animals. They mean a great deal to me and I am happy to have played a part in providing them with the food which I think has contributed to their long healthy lives.

It is interesting to note that CALO has been packing pet foods continuously since 1923. The founder of our company was a great lover of dogs. Through experimentation he prepared a formula that was entirely satisfactory to his own kennels and that is what prompted him to prepare this formula in commercial quantities and offer it for sale publicly.

We have tried to carry along in his tradition. Canning a good pet food is more than simply making a profit. My associates and I have a great love for the work we are doing.

Our 1957 Graduates

DONALD E. JASPER, D.V.M., Ph.D.

*Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine,
University of California, Davis*

The class of 1957 graduated 44 members on May 31, although 52 were originally accepted, a number were drafted early and two were held back for other reasons. The class profile shows an average age of 27.8 and 7.6 years of college. Veterans numbered 19 and 34 were married.

Perhaps the most distinguishing feature is the presence of two very lovely young ladies among the D.V.M.s. Their scholastic and social achievements on campus were widely recognized.

Future plans called for 34 to work for another practitioner and five to start a practice of their own. Large animal or mixed practice appealed to 20, small animal practice to 18. Two were to enter federal service, one was to work for a commercial laboratory and three were as yet undecided.

All but three were Californians originally and only two planned to leave California for purposes of practice.

Secretary Travers Honored by Exhibitors



Sincere thanks from Charles S. Travers, executive secretary, go to this group of exhibitors who presented him with testimonial and Hamilton wrist watch at the Exhibitors' Luncheon.

Thirty-eight exhibitors displayed their products at the 69th Annual Meeting at Santa Barbara—the largest ever to show.

The Exhibitors' Luncheon, held on Wednesday, June 19, was attended by 64 persons, exceeding attendance at the Statler Hotel last year.

A surprise testimonial was given to Mr. Charles S. Travers, Executive Secretary. Mr. DeWitt Wilson of Winthrop Laboratories spearheaded a movement to honor Mr. Travers. All the exhibitors signed a testimonial statement, which is reproduced below. In addition, the exhibitors presented Mr. Travers with a beautiful Hamilton wrist watch.

"A Testimonial to Charles S. Travers, Executive Secretary, California State Veterinary Medical Association.

"We, the Exhibitors at the 69th Annual Convention of the California State Veterinary Medical Association, convened at the Miramar Hotel, Santa Barbara, June 17-19, 1957, take this opportunity to express our sincere appreciation to Mr. Charles S. Travers for his untiring efforts on our behalf.

"Many of us have exhibited at this Annual Convention for a number of years, and during that time we have enjoyed the friendship of Mr. Travers. Both he and his staff have cooperated with us in every way.

"One of the remembrances of these meetings is the 'Exhibitors' Luncheon' arranged by Mr. Travers. This informal get-together has always been a pleasant occasion, and one punctuated by the graciousness of Mr. Travers, our host."

The signatures of all exhibitors followed.

Those attending the luncheon were:

Jim Howard, John Leamy, H. C. Burns Co.; Del

Murray, Eirl Mundt, Schering Corp.; F. J. Osborn, Chas. P. Denevel, Eaton Laboratories; Bill Sanden, Tom Scott, Elmer K. Deibert, Armour & Co.; Bill Wittern, C. Transue, Diamond Laboratories; H. G. Kaggerud, Coast Vet. Corp.; Dean Jensen, G. M. Slade, George H. Geller, Warner-Chilcott.

Hal Ragsdale, R. P. Johnston, E. R. Squibb & Sons; Don W. Scott, H. J. Hermen, Warren-Teed Products Co.; Jim Sommers, Fibreplex Kennels; Don Nichols, H. J. Gilbride, H. E. Necker, California Medical Supply; Phil Darby, Larry Schuck, Parke-Davis Company; Jack Kostick, Standard Surgical Co.

Len Sentner, Jack McKenzie, Cutter Laboratories; A. E. Freeman, W. S. Weinrichter, Upjohn; Bob Walker, Norden Laboratories; J. Griner, West Coast Laminating; Don H. Korn, Ray Vejar, Sharpe & Vejar; Wm. B. Nowlin, Fromm Laboratories, Inc.; James K. Banes, Banes Laboratory; DeWitt Wilson, Winthrop Laboratories; S. Meisenheimer, J. Rutledge, L. E. Behrends, Pitman-Moore Company; Verne H. Jewett, Roy White, J. N. Tolle, R. V. Hill, Fort Dodge Laboratories, Inc.

D. S. Kirschner, Kirschner Mfg. Co.; Larry Davis, Encyclopedia Britannica; W. E. Orr, W. C. Brown, Jen-Sal; F. O. Edwards, U. S. Vitamin Corp.; E. N. Smith, Leonard Lewis, Pfizer Laboratories; J. R. Schoenwetter, Guy Buller, Stanton Scientific Equipment Co.; Ken Martin, Hill Packing; Don Rau, Paul Shoemaker, Kai-Kan Foods, Inc.; Dean DeGroff, Valley Vet. Supply.

Arnold Lowman, Westwood Laboratories; Donald Travers, Board of Education, S. F.; Joseph M. Arburua, F. B. Walker, Jr., Russell P. Cope, Charles S. Travers and Herb Warren, CSVMA.

Col. Foster Leaves for Europe

Col. Robert J. Foster and Mrs. Foster left San Francisco July 26 for an extended European trip.

The Colonel plans a safari in Africa. Mrs. Foster will remain in Nairobi while Col. Foster hunts big game.

The Fosters plan to return to San Francisco sometime in November.

OUT-OF-STATE NEWS

The Washington State Veterinary Medical Association will hold its 42nd annual convention at the Monticello Hotel, Longview, Washington, September 9th and 10th. Dr. William F. Harris, of Puyallup, Washington, is secretary.

Marmon Named Prexy of Corn States Laboratories

Joseph E. Marmon has been elected president of Corn States Laboratories, Inc., Omaha, Nebraska, by the company board of directors. Corn States Laboratories is a wholly owned subsidiary of Eli Lilly and Company, Indianapolis.

Forrest Teel, executive vice-president of Eli Lilly and Company, made the announcement following the annual meeting of stockholders of Corn States Laboratories. He said that Marmon replaces Guy H. Williams, who has retired.

In Memoriam

MRS. GLADYS R. COOKE

Funeral services were held on July 3 for Mrs. Gladys R. Cooke, wife of Dr. Gaylord K. Cooke, prominent CSVMA member and secretary, Board of Examiners in Veterinary Medicine.

Mrs. Cooke passed away in a Berkeley hospital on July 1. A native of Santa Clara, Mrs. Cooke was a charter member of the Berkeley Women's City Club, one of the organizers of the California State Veterinary Medical Association's Women's Auxiliary, and the organizer of the Women's Auxiliary of the Bay Counties VMA. She also belonged to the Mobilized Women of Berkeley, the Arch of Emeralds of Herrick Hospital, the Berkeley Garden Club and was a charter member of Northbrae Women's Club.

In addition to her husband, Mrs. Cooke is survived by a daughter, Mrs. E. H. Kendall of Seattle, a brother, Dr. C. L. Roadhouse of Davis, and four grandchildren.

Applicants

P. C. Enge, Davis. Vouchers: George H. Hart, Kenneth G. McKay.

Calvin F. Bennett, Pomona. Vouchers: A.

Mack Scott, C. H. Ozanian.

Herman R. Rossoll, San Diego. Vouchers: Fred B. Walker, Jr., W. W. Myers.

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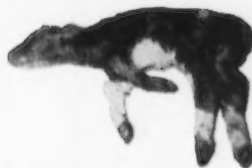
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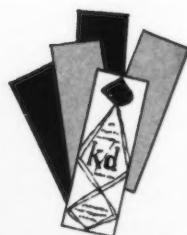
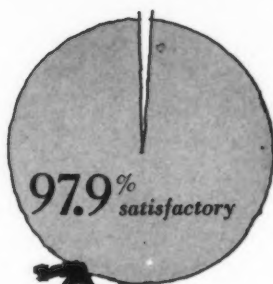


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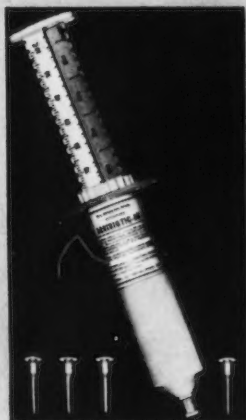


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Polymyxin B Sulfate* 100,000 units

Methapyrilene HCl 200 mg.
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Daribiotic-AH, in the "dial-a-dose" syringe, is
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provides a
new dimension
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In neurological conditions with associated muscle spasm, and in cases of muscle spasm due to rheumatic conditions, EQUANIL reduces muscular tension. EQUANIL also controls carsickness, idiopathic vomiting

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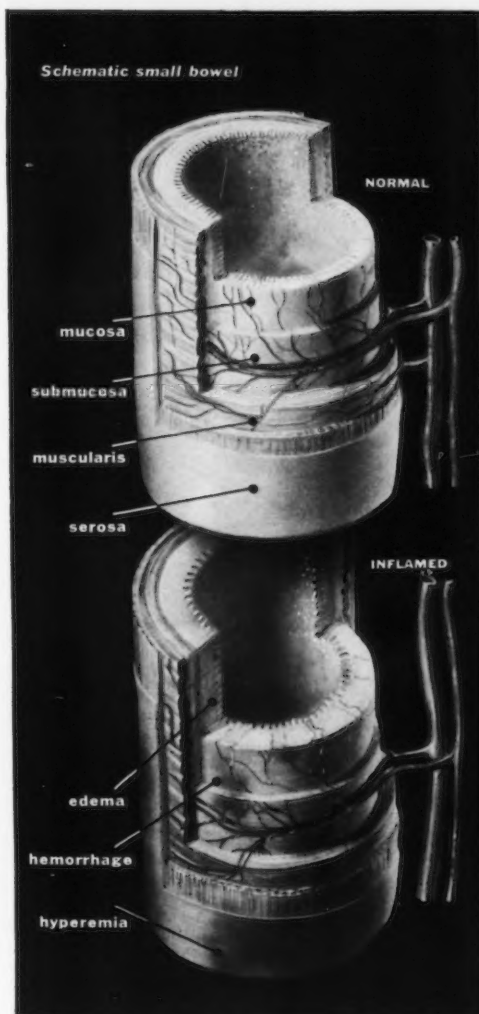
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Kills fleas, lice and ticks on cats and
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26 oz. King Size Calo Dog Food

- fresh meat by-products
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Topical infections—including those which won't respond to antibiotics—can be quickly controlled with Triocil. You'll find Triocil a valuable aid in treating skin infections, other dermatoses such as otitis externa, moist eczema, balanitis, cuts, lacerations, gland infections . . . in fact, in most external conditions where infection is a factor.

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distemperoid virus

ferret origin

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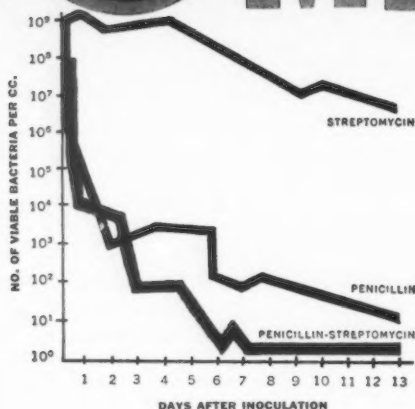
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When a "synergistic effect is desirable, combined drug therapy should be used...."¹ Synergistic combinations are becoming increasingly desirable

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PENICILLIN-DIHYDROSTREPTOMYCIN



This graph presents the combined, synergistic antibacterial action of penicillin and streptomycin on a culture of *Streptococcus liquefaciens* (strain L. W.).²

1. Welch, H.: *Antibiotic Med. & Clin. Therapy* 3:375 (Nov.) 1956. 2. Adapted from Hunter, T. H.: *J.A.M.A.* 144:524 (Oct. 14) 1950.

"In general practice, experience and clinical judgement are the only leads to proper therapy, and it is in such situations that combined therapy using synergistic combinations of antibiotics will find its greatest usefulness."¹

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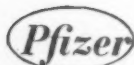
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